Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 63 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, February 24, 1794. [Whole No. 521.]

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Master;

Is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

Parry and Muſgrave,
Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

Philoſophical Lectures,
By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehenſive View of Philoſophical, Political, and Theological Syſtems, from the creation of the world to the preſent time, &c. Hs will begin this ſecond courſe of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar ſchool room, 4th ſtreet, and will finiſh it in a month.—The idea of it was ſuggeſted by ſome Ladies for the improvement of the ſex—but it is calculated for both ſexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will diſcover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new ſcene of enjoyment and delight, as that of ſeeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper uſe of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philoſophical region of ſublime enjoyments and rational pleaſures, as much ſuperior to the pleaſures and amuſements of others as a man is to a child in ſtature, and which will endure the ſhock of adverſity, and not forſake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the uſe and end of all real knowledge is practice and happineſs, this courſe will tend to promote perſonal happineſs, and fit for the duties of ſociety, one part of it will be on the preſervation of health of body and ſerenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: thoſe who obſerved the author's regimen, eſcaped the Peſtilential diſeaſe in the houſe were others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philoſophy to human life.

Feb. 19. 3t.

George Bringhurſt,
COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kitereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto,
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31ſt of laſt month, the ſubſcriber addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *Thomas Pearſall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*, merchant in New-York, incloſing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorſed on the back thereof in theſe words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of ſaid *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Poſt-Office on ſaid 31ſt January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were ſeverally addreſſed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requeſted to endeavor a detection of the Villains who commited the above robbery. The bill indorſed, I think was a York bank bill, and ſome others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any perſon diſcovering the Thief, and returning the Money, ſhall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. And that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24.

From a Correſpondent.

A party leader pays dearly for his honors; he muſt often ſpeak one way and look another—he muſt ſometimes be ſilent when he wiſhes to ſpeak, and ſometimes ſpeak when he wiſhes to be ſilent. He has a world of trouble to keep things right; while he is giving a leſſon to one pupil, another runs reſtive; while he is laboring to keep A. in the right road, B. runs aſtray—the life of a driver of hungry pigs or ſtupid turkies is more eaſy. He is obliged to have his ſcouts and his rangers to reconnoitre; if they get knocked on the head, he muſt retreat; if they make an impreſſion he muſt be ready to ſupport them; if they hazard too much, or miſmanage, it is underſtood that he is at liberty to abandon them and join the enemy, becauſe it is of conſequence that *he* ſhould not commit himſelf. His influence would be impaired, if he were raſhly to engage and be defeated; that buſineſs is therefore aſſigned to the forlorn hope—they are ſuppoſed to have nothing to loſe, and the honor of being the inſtruments is a ſufficient compenſation; a little well applied flattery from the leader amply rewards their labors. If he has a point to carry which is doubtful, and the failure of which may derogate from his fame, an underling is employed to feel the ground; he hangs aloof till he ſees how it takes, but whiſpers aſſiſtance and plays the Prompter—at firſt gives it a ſide wind puff, without *committing himſelf*—if that ſucceeds, he then *likes the idea* and thinks *under modifications* it may do, but ſtill ſhelters himſelf under a *proviſo*, which may bring him ſafely off the field, if neceſſary. He muſt pay a compliment to young hands, approve their ſentiments and applaud their talents. *Flattery* is an irreſiſtable charm: He muſt now and then ſupport abſurdities to keep his friends in good humor, and oppoſe what he thinks right, to diſappoint and weaken his adverſaries. Such are the toils of a *Party Leader.*

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

I was much pained at a piece in your paper of laſt evening, ſigned *Crito*. The diſputes reſpecting the THEATRE, I ſuppoſed to have been at an end long ſince; and little did I think that any of the *diſciples of Fanaticiſm* would have again made their appearance to rouſe into action the dormant principles of *ſuperſtitious bigotry and ignorance*. But it ſeems I was miſtaken, for the *quiet and peaceable* principles of the oppoſers to Theatrical *repreſentations* could not endure the mortifying reflection of being defeated in their aims by the powerful arguments of REASON and TRUTH without making an expiring effort to bring forth the worſt of paſſions lurking in the human heart to aid their miſerable cauſe; and if poſſible induce the moſt ignorant and uninformed part of the community to ſide with them, though evidently and undeniably againſt their own intereſt.

Finding that the legiſlature were determined to act as the repreſentatives of a free people ever ought to do, that is NOT to paſs an act *violating and infringing upon the laws and conſtitution of the ſtate and the unalienable rights of its citizens*, the *worthy Crito* has come forward to ſound the trumpet of alarm and diſmay to the ignorance, the paſſions, and the prejudices of mankind, and in caſe his *juſt and reaſonable* deſires are not complied with, he intimates and *threatens* to pour forth all the *dreadful vengeance of his moſt terrible wrath!!*—which muſt be terrible indeed!

But this *amiable meſſenger of peace* informs us that "the devotees of Comus triumph in the victory which they have obtained," that they are "inſulting the feelings of their mourning fellow-citizens." A rare diſcovery truly, and worthy of its author!—If by the 'devotees of Comus' he means the friends of the Theatre and ſuch as are willing to amuſe themſelves in innocent recreation, I muſt beg leave to aſk him to point out one ſingle circumſtance wherein they have acted in this manner. Has any inſulting or triumphant language or publications been uſed or made in any reſpect ſince the diſpute was *thought* to have been terminated—No—But it ſeems ſome perſon has had the *inſolent preſumption* to *dare* to give a character of the performers.

Here is "inſulting the feelings of the citizens" with a vengeance—Who could have thought that any perſon would have had the brazen faced impudence to ſay whether the performers acted well or ill! Tho' perhaps the good *Crito* would have no objection to having his *wondrous talents* celebrated in all the newſpapers publiſhed on the continent.

This excellent defender of morality has differed in his mode of attack from ſome of his colleagues, and moſt violently fell foul of "the wealthier citizens" as the encouragers of theſe amuſements, whom he aſſures have all provided a retreat againſt "next ſummer," when *he* declares (beyond all doubt from *intuitive knowledge or inſpiration*, or both,) that the yellow-fever will again ſpread its deſtructive ravages through our city, and this he can with juſtice accuſe them of as an attrocious crime, ſince the *faithful followers and firm believers* of his party remained to a man *firm at their poſts* during that trying ſcene laſt year; and ſo great was their confidence in their own *virtues, merits and doctrines*, that not a *ſingle one was known to fly to the country for protection and ſecurity from the contagion*. But to the point, *Crito* ſays it is the "wealthy" who are advocates for the Theatre. A great change this, for it is not many months ſince ſome of his party aſſerted that *the poor, the lower, and the more inſignificant claſſes only* were its friends, and that there was ſcarcely a wealthy or reſpectable perſon to be found on that ſide of the queſtion.—But *conſiſtency*, is a quality every perſon is not born to inherit.

I have not a doubt that thoſe perſons who are willing to amuſe themſelves at the Theatre, have felt and do feel as ſenſibly and warmly for the late dreadful calamity as any other perſon whatever, be they who they may.—But at the ſame time are not quite willing to place unlimited confidence in the aſſertions of ſuch *immaculate geniuſes as Crito*, who take the people for fools or madmen, to think they can place the leaſt reliance on them. wheu they pompouſly aſſert with as much aſſurance as if they were ſpecial agents of the Supreme Being, that our late calamity was owing to the erection of a Theatre, and that the continuance of dramatic repreſentations will inevitably bring it on us again. I would alſo obſerve, that while the citizens purſue their amuſements in an orderly peaceable manner, and with decency, (which cannot be denied, has been remarkably ſo in the caſe of the Theatre, by any perſon who has the leaſt regard for truth) no dogmatical, aſſuming dictator has any buſineſs or right to interfere with them; and if *Crito* or *any of his friends* ſhould "*kindle a flame*" to deſtroy our rights of conſcience or impair our conſtitution, he and they may be made ſorely to rue the day that their *itch for intermedling with the concerns of others*, ſet their plodding heads and hands at work, to ſubvert and deſtroy the *right of thinking* in every perſon but themſelves.

ANTI-BIGOTRY.

Feb. 21ſt, 1794.

From the American Star of Thurſday.

REPUBLICAN STYLE.

The republican rear-admiral arrived, at Hampton, writes to citizen Puyfere, commanding the ſtation, or rather the convoy in the Cheſapeak, the following letter, "Puyfere! hold thyſelf ready, thou and thy convoy, to ſail in ten days. Be it at thy reſponſibility if thou diſobeyeſt this order."

NEW THEATRE.

This Evening, Feb. 24,
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called

Venice Preserv'd,

Or, a PLOT DISCOVERED.

Duke of Venice,	Mr. Finch.
Priuli,	Mr. Whitlock.
Bodamar,	Mr. Marshall.
Pierre,	Mr. Fennell.
Jaffier,	Mr. Wignell.
Renault,	Mr. Green.
Spinora,	Mr. Harwood.
Elliot,	Mr. Moreton.
Durand,	Mr. Warrell.
Officer,	Mr. Francis.
Belvidera,	Mrs. Whitlock.

After the Tragedy a Pastoral DANCE,
Called the
HIGHLAND FROLIC.

To which will be added, a *FARCE* in two Acts, called

The Lying Valet.

Sharp,	Mr. Bates.
Gargle,	Mr. Moreton.
Justice Guttle,	Mr. Warrell
Beau Trippet,	Mr. Harwood.
Drunken Cook,	Mr. Francis.
Melissa,	Mrs. Francis.
Mrs. Gadabout,	Mrs. Bates.
Mrs. Trippet,	Mrs. Rowson.
Betty Pry,	Mrs. Shaw.

BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

Vivat Respublica.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tawtf.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Parliament of Ireland, is to meet on the 1st of January.

The naval list laid before the King, by the Earl of Chatham, in his majesty's closet, on Wednesday last, makes the total number of ships of the British navy now in commission 289, which are rated as follows:

Of the line, from 110 guns to 64, -	88
Fifty gun ships, - - -	10
Frigates, from 38 to 24 guns, -	110
Sloops and Cutters of all descriptions,	81
Total	289

The ordinary of the navy also is 55 ships of the line, nine of fifty guns, 22 frigates, 24 sloops.

The dismission of the French Consul, and the recal of the Minister Genet,

Have not only put an end to every solicitude entertained from the contagion of new principles in America, but have shewn the world how different are the maxims and conduct of every well-ordered democracy, from the wild and violent projects of these sublime and furious republicans.

From the English Review.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS,

For November 1793.

The French Commonwealth

has, from its foundation, exhibited every symptom of premature internal decay.—But though unsupported by any of those circumstances which are supposed to confer stability on states and empires, it has hitherto been cemented by the extravagant exertions of self-deluded enthusiasts; and though the

Recent Execution

of the leaders of the moderate party must have satisfied every impartial observer, that the dissentions in the Convention are rather struggles for particular aggrandizement than for general freedom—yet, by silencing opposition, it has produced the appearance of unanimity, and by removing the hope of amendment, inculcates the necessity of submitting to present misfortune. The decided difference of political sentiments may be specified as a reason for the severities exercised against the loyalists; but nothing could have induced the remnant of this legislature to slaughter colleagues, who, for conduct similar to their own, had encountered the execration of Europe, but the operation of personal animosity, or the insatiable appetite for power. The articles of accusation preferred against them are numerous and inconsistent; they are at the same time upbraided with desiring the restoration of the monarchy, and with wishing to establish a federative Republic; with fomenting the war with England, and seeking to raise the Duke of York to the vacant throne of France.—From such absurd contradictions we must conclude, that the disapprobation of the projects of Danton and Robespierre was their chief offence, and the implacable resentment of the present rulers, the sole motives for their condemnation. They died as martyrs to the cause for the suspicion of betraying which they suffered;—and as they sunk, in their apprehension, to *Eternal Sleep*, the ejaculation of "Vive la Republique," was the last which breathed from their lips. The merit of conspicuous talents, Brissot and his associates may be allowed to claim; but too ferocious and independent to submit to the sway of the unfortunate Louis, and too haughty and enlightened to yield to a giddy and capricious multitude, by their untimely fate they have expiated the guilt they incurred by sanctioning the murder of their sovereign, and overturning the constitutional freedom of their country. Possessing sufficient capacity to excite the storm, they were destitute of adequate ability and influence to direct or allay it; and perhaps were not endowed with the persevering wickedness requisite to ensure popularity in the midst of the convulsions they had raised. But the patient acquiescence of the French in this measure, is the surest proof of the ignorance of the genuine principles of freedom which prevails among that people. They have seen representatives, freely nominated by themselves, and who still continued to enjoy the confidence of their electors, tried by a tribunal instituted by personal enmity, and from thence conducted to the scaffold, without reflecting, that by this proceeding, their favorite republicanism is destroyed, and a tyrannical anarchy erected on its ruins. The dissipation of this delusion may be attended by some popular tumult more awful than any which may have preceded it, and the whole of the Nationol Convention, instead of awaiting the tardy and uncertain vengeance of the allied powers, become the victims of the implacable hatred they have conceived against each other. To live despised, and to die unpitied, is the most heavy misfortune which can happen to man; and such a degree of misery is the lot of only the most profligate and abandoned. When, therefore, we say that such was the situation of

Philip Egalite,

we convey the severest censure which can be passed on his character. After having long exhibited a portion of folly and wickedness, of ambition and weakness which rarely combine in forming the same character, in his last moments he appears to have derived some relief from the stings of an awakened conscience, in the fond hopes of annihilation; and, with an affected courage, pronounced the period of his death to be the happiest of his existence. Born to support the throne he helped to subvert; to protect the kinsman and the king in whose destruction he gloried; to diffuse happiness over the land he assisted to desolate; in the pursuit of arbitrary power he allied himself to a faction by which he was neglected, contemned, and murdered. Upon such an occasion, the contemporary observer with confidence violates the hallowed dignity of the tomb, and transmits the

Duke of Orleans

to the contempt and abhorrence of every future generation. In the execution of the wife of

Roland,

we discover the fury which still continues to rage against that minister, who, from the benevolence and compassion of his disposition, still preserved some claim to respect amidst the general corruption of his countrymen. She died like the heroine who had participated her husband's counsels, and advised his measures. Awed by her reproaches into shame, or terrified into the fear of detection by their continuance, her judges at once delivered themselves from remorse, and secured the prolongation of their jurisdiction, by her *summary* condemnation. But to enter into any further enumeration of massacres attended with uniform circumstances, would be a disgusting and unprofitable task; though the singular courage with which every sufferer submitted to his fate, will be recorded as an unparalleled precedent of the influence of sceptical enthusiasm. Atheism, says a great experimental moralist, is less pernicious in its practical effects than superstition. Had Lord Bacon been now living, he might have seen reason to retract his opinion. The gloomy irreligion of France may enter successfully into competition with the fanaticism which Mahometan imposture & Papal ignorance inspire; and in the votaries of all we may remark the same desire of disseminating their opinions, the same resentment against those who presume to dissent, and the same indifference in inflicting and yielding to the stroke of death. Connected with this sentiment, and in the intervals which can be spared from the more serious business of proscriptions and assassinations, the unextinguishable frivolity of the national character bursts forth with renovated splendor. The institution of a new calendar; the erection of temples to modern philosophy in lieu of those which were consecrated to the Deity of Christianity; and the worship of Parisian strumpets, arrayed in the insignia of the goddess of freedom; are the occupations which diversify the toils, and relax the cares, of the legislators of France. And the multitude shed their blood on the frontiers, or enjoy the revels of the metropolis, rejoice at the guillotine over the lifeless remains of their fellow-citizens, or weep in the theatre at the exhibition of fictitious woe, according to the varying caprice of the dictators by whom they are directed.

UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, February 12.

Late news from France.

On Saturday last arrived in Hampton Roads, the French frigate Charant, of 40 guns, from Rochfort, and on Monday the remainder of the French fleet, consisting of the following vessels, viz.—Le Tigre, of 80 guns; Le Jean Bart, of 74 guns; La Concorde, of 40 guns; LeSemilliante, of 40 guns, Le Papillon brig, and a corvette. They sailed from France on 26th December last, in company with two more ships of the line, who may be daily expected here or at New-York.

They have brought out the new Minister appointed to succeed Mr. Genet; and also Consuls for the different Districts of the United States.

On their passage they have taken four prizes, viz.—a frigate and a sloop of war from the East-Indies, who were dispatched express with the news of the capture of Pondicherry, and had on board the treasure and trophies taken there; they also captured a ship in company with the above, who had on board, (besides other property) 87,000 dollars; they were sent to France under a sufficient convoy. The fourth was a merchantman, taken near this coast, and whose arrival is hourly looked for.

The information received by this fleet is, That the internal affairs of France are now in a regular and prosperous train; that the Army of the Pyrennees, after several successful battles, had entered Spain, and conquered the whole of Catalonia, except Barcelona; that so rapid were the successes of the French arms in that quarter, there was little doubt but that by this time the Cargmanole dance was performing in the environs of Madrid; that the batteries raised against Toulon had succeeded in cutting off the communication between the inner and outer harbours, which had reduced the town to the greatest distress for provisions, the garrison was on an allowance of 4 oz. of bread per diem; that Toulon had twice offered to capitulate, but the Convention having passed a decree for its total destruction, the Republican General was determined they should surrender at discretion; that the Prussian army in Alsace meeting with strong opposition, had given up the design of besieging Strasbourg, had recrossed the Rhine, and totally quitted the territories of the Republic; that in Austrian Flanders, Courtray, Menin, and Nieuport were in possession of the Republican troops, and Ostend close besieged; that the Convention had decreed the seizure of all goods and merchandize the manufacture of her enemies, and placed them in the public stores, paying the former owners for them; and also that no more should be admitted into France from those countries during the war; that the cruizing frigates on the coast of France had been particularly successful; and that the Republic, in spite of the perfidy of the Toulonese, will have ready for sea by the last of February, a fleet of 50 sail of the line well manned. We also understand that M. Bompard is under arrest at Paris.

The almost impregnable lines of Weissembourg, which the treacherous general Ferriere had delivered up to the Prussians and Germans, have been retaken by the Republicans, who have again entered the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, where the grand army of the Lower Rhine have retreated.

The Swiss cantons have renewed their treaty with the Republic, and have engaged themselves by the new treaty to observe the strictest neutrality, and to guard with a sufficient force, all the defiles thro' which the enemies could enter the territory of the Republic; that an army of sixty thousand men, which before the new treaty guarded those defiles, has now marched into Lower Alsace.

The laws of the Republic, were in full vigor, and had never yet, since the beginning of the revolution been so well obeyed; the most perfect tranquility and harmony reign every where: the 140,000 of reserve, being the class of citizens, from the age of 18, to 25, are to assemble early in the Spring, to go to reinforce the armies on the foontiers.

RUTLAND, (V.) Feb. 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, to his friend in this county, dated Jan 13.

"Our political situation is alarming, and requires the utmost wisdom and firmness of mind; violent exertions are made to prejudice this country against France; and if possible to provoke her to a war with us—Never did Israel lust more after the leeks and onions of Egypt, than many at this day to get back under British influence; indeed there appears to be more tories now, than there was in 1775; parties run high, but the Republican interest as yet prevails.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to his friend in Richmond.

"A gentleman brings us very important advice from Philadelphia; it is that the belligerent powers have at laſt agreed upon a Congreſs, to be held in France, compoſed of Commiſſioners from all the powers at war and thoſe in neutrality, to treat upon a general peace. Mr. Jefferſon, it is ſaid, is appointed to that embaſſy, on the part of the United States.—Further, that the Britiſh have agreed to pay for all our veſſels taken by their piratical privateers, and we are to pay for all theirs taken by privateers originally fitted out in the ports of the United States."

Trifles light as air will ſhow,
Like feathers, how the wind does blow.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.

By a gentleman juſt from Norfolk, and who was preſent at the diſpute between an American Captain and Sir Charles Knowles, commander of the Britiſh frigate Dedalus, reſpecting a ſeaman—our informant (whoſe veracity is undoubted) ſays, that the ſeaman was not preſſed, but entered freely on board the frigate—that there was no attempt made by the French Admiral to take poſſeſſion of the Dedalus—and our informant underſtood that matters were ſettled between the two conſuls ſo as to preſerve perfect tranquility while at that port—that there was no horſe ſhot, nor any firing at the American brig—and that Sir Charles Knowles had obtained another hand for the American brig in place of the one entered on board his ſhip.

It is with pleaſure the Editor announces to the public, that the fortunate ticket, No. 12,536 which was drawn a prize of 20,000 dollars in the Waſhington Hotel Lottery, is the property of Mrs. S. E. Van-Bibber, the amiable ſpouſe of Andrew Van-Bibber, Eſq. merchant of this town.

PHILADELPHIA,
FEBRUARY 24.

Extract of a Letter from Cincinnati, dated Jan. 20th, 1794.

"Some few days ſince, I returned from Head-Quarters, where I had the great pleaſure and ſatisfaction of viewing in a wilderneſs, 2500 of the moſt regular, moſt harmonious, and beſt diſciplined troops I have ever yet beheld, either in the United States, or any other part of the world. The exertions of General Wayne have been uniform and great, for which he merits the higheſt approbation of the country at large, but more eſpecially of this quarter, which ſenſibly feels the benefit of the terror which his conduct has ſtruck into the breaſts of the Savages; their fears began with the firſt organization of the army at Legionville, and which continued to encreaſe as he approached them; at Fort Waſhington they became acquainted with his Indian mode of fighting,—this damped their courage, being an adoption of a plan, to them utterly unexpected, and conſidered as impracticable to regular troops; his line of march from this place to Head Quarters being circumſpect and guarded, together with a ſtrong garriſon being recently placed at their ſeat of triumph, have produced proſpects the moſt pleaſing. God grant they may not be fruſtrated, by attempting to hold any more nugatory treaties, which we are well informed they have ardently ſolicited ſince they ſee deciſion on the wing—at leaſt let us at firſt puſh our poſts far enough into their country, to ſecure a peace, in caſe one ſhould again be contemplated.

"It is much to be lamented that the General has not his legion complete, as the want of a ſufficient number of men is all we have to dread."

Saturday the 22d inſtant, being the Birth Day of our beloved Preſident, the Managers of the City Dancing Aſſembly gave a Ball in the eveniug.

They were honored with the company of the Preſident and Mrs. Waſhington, ſeveral of the Foreign Miniſters, a number of the members of Congreſs, the Secretaries of the treaſury and of war, the Governors of the State and of the Weſtern Territory, and the moſt brilliant diſplay of beauty, perhaps, ever exhibited in this city. The countenances of all preſent, appeared perfectly congenial with the happy occaſion.

The following toaſts were drank, the laſt after the Preſident and Mrs. Waſhington had left the room.

1. The day—may it allways be illuſtrious in the annals of time, for the civil and military virtues it gave birth to.

2. May the hand of liberty always entwine the brow of patriotiſm.

3. May the light of Liberty illuminate the receſſes of Deſpotiſm, and all the world be free.

4. May our Republican virtues in peace, equal our military exertions in war.

5. May the fetters of Slavery be broken on the head of Tyranny.

6. The *Fair* of America—may they be protected and embraced by the arms of Freemen.

7. The United States, the colony of the world, the aſſylum of unmerited diſtreſs, and perſecuted virtue.

8. May the turbulence of Faction be trodden under the feet of Liberty.

9. The Preſident of the United States—long may he live an example to magiſtrates, and a bleſſing to his country.

Extract from a Pamphlet entitled, "*Old and New Principles of Trade compared.*"

"If theſe governments [of North-America] purſue their advantages for Agriculture; if they admit the manufactures of Europe, rendered cheap by bounties and real advantages attending the arts in rich and populous countries, without regard to their own manufactures, (which will always be eſtabliſhed with eaſe, when their eſtabliſhment is beneficial) and if they avoid politics, they may out-wit, by a natural conduct, a multitude of nations, who think themſelves wiſe becauſe their plans are intricate. It cannot be uſeful for America to be noticed at preſent in Europe, otherwiſe than by her good ſenſe: She ſhould grow to greatneſs like the trees of her wilderneſs, in the midſt of ſilence and retreat. Nothing can check her population depending npon a facility of ſubſiſtence; or oppreſs her ſtrength ſpringing from numbers, ſituation and knowledge. If Europe does not treat Americea with wiſdom, America would do ill, to copy the weak example of thoſe whom the diſcipline of experience has not been able to inſtruct. She has the peculiar happineſs of being able to ſhape her courſe free from the influence of her own errors, and thoſe of others; BEGINNING, where all nations may be happy to END."

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

By a paſſenger in the ſhip Sampſon from the Eaſt-Indies, now on her way into this harbor, we learn that the Engliſh have taken Pondichery from the French, and that the French have taken from the Engliſh 14 ſail of veſſels, one of which is an Eaſt-Indiman.

By a gentleman from Montſerat we are informed, that the Engliſh, in purſuance of their inſtructions, have revived, or conſider as now exiſting, the laws of Lewis XVI. reſpecting trade, and that in conſequence they ſeize and make prize of all American veſſels, carrying the property of the French Iſlands, contrary to thoſe laws. They place their own frigates to guard the trade, in lieu of the Revenue Cutters under the old eſtabliſhment. By this practice, ſugar, coffee, and many other articles become contraband, liable to ſeizure and confiſcation, and they alſo render the veſſel and whole cargo ſeizable.

Extract from Loyd's Liſt—LONDON.

Arrived at Clyde.

December 1. Alkmonack, Derby, from Virginia.

John and Jane, from New-York arrived at Liverpool.

December 1. Union, Whitlock, from New-York.

Dec. 5th, Active, Seaman, from ditto arrived at Dover.

Dec. 8th, Ohio, Kamp, from New-York.

Hannah, Hanault, from Boſton, arrived at Greenock.

Dec. 10th, Bald Eagle, ———, from Virginia.

Arrived at Deal.

Dec. 11th, Major Pinckney, Grice, from Charleſton.

Arrived at Liſbon.

Waſhington, Dekay, from New-York.

The Commerce, Tyrie, from London, to Bermuda, is taken by the Galatea, a French frigate, and carried into Breſt—three other veſſels are taken by the ſame frigate.

BOSTON, Feb 17.

TOWN MEETING.

At a legal, and very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Boſton at Faneuil Hall: Thurſday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1794. Thos. Crafts, Eſq. Moderator.

The town, agreeable to the requeſt of a number of inhabitants, deeply concerned in the proſperity of our Trade in general, and the Carrying Trade in particular, took into conſideration this highly intereſting ſubject, and what ought to be the meaſure which ſhould beſt expreſs the ſentiments of the town thereon, and after a candid and free diſcuſſion of the ſubject, came into the following reſolutions, with ſcarcely a diſſenting vote.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of the inhabitants of this town, the Carrying Trade is of the higheſt importanee to the ſtrength, wealth, and independence of the United States.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to conſider and report the ſtate of the trade at large, and to prepare reſolutions for the town's conſideration, reſpecting the effects which certain reſtrictions laid on the trade of America, by European nations have on the ſame, and alſo to report ſuch reſolutions as may have a proper influence on our repreſentatives in Congreſs, to induce the paſſing ſuch acts as may tend to guard, protect, and regulate the American commerce in general.

Voted, That Thomas Crafts, Eſq. Moderator, Charles Jarvis, Eſq. Perez Morton, Eſq. Samuel Brown, Eſq. John Coffin Jones, Eſq. James Sullivan, Eſq. Joſeph Blake, Eſq. Benjamin Auſtin, jun. Eſq. Capt. Nathaniel Fellowes, William Little, Eſq. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. William Euſtis, Eſq. Leonard Jarvis, Eſq. Mr. Jeſſe Rutnam, and John Codman, Eſq. be a Committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

Then the Meeting adjourned to Monday the 24th inſt. 10 o'clock in the morning. *Atteſt,*

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

FROM CORRESPONDNTS.

A paragraph in a late paper aſſured us, that the Proteſtant religion was gaining ground faſt in France. Read the Newſpapers, and find the confirmation of this fable, which was expected to make dupes of us. Is the ſhutting up churches publicly burning the bible, murdering many prieſts, and aboliſhing the ſalaries of the remainder any proof that our form of worſhip gains ground there? The worſhip of reaſon, and of the goddeſs liberty in the perſon of a handſome wench, the ſuppreſſion of the ſabbath, and its rights, reſtoring the memory of a blaſphemer of Jeſus Chriſt as an injured philoſopher—Is this religion?

What man of the leaſt feeling, would not rejoice in the idea that every grain of ſalt which reliſhed his food, was in a degree inſtrumental in relieving ſome of his fellow-citizens from Algerine captivity; and yet our Congreſs have refuſed their conſent to an additional duty of 3 cents per buſhel. Good Heavens! are gentlemen ſo afraid of their popularity as not to riſk a vote for ſo ſmall a tax on the whole community for ſo uſeful a purpoſe! but rather than conſent to it, the merchants who already pay the whole revenues of the country, are to be ſaddled with an additional tonnage upon their ſhipping, moſt of which at this moment appears to be detained in foreign ports, unclaimed or unprotected by their country.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, Feb. 24.

Purſuant to the requeſt of the Secretary of the Treaſury, as expreſſed in a letter to the houſe ſome time ſince, a motion was brought forward this day by Mr Giles, for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the tranſactions of the Treaſury department; with this motion was connected a ſeries of inſtructions to be obſerved by the committee in conducting the enquiry.

The time was taken up in diſcuſſing theſe inſtructions, which, after ſome alterations, were agreed to.

A committee of fifteen members was then appointed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating extracts from letters lately received from the American Miniſter in London—copy of a letter from the Britiſh Secretary of State, to the Britiſh miniſter plenipotentiary to the United States, relative to a Commercial Treaty. Alſo,

A letter fom Meſſrs. Carmichael and Short, the American miniſter at Madrid.

Theſe communications being announced as confidential, when the reading of them was called for, the galleries were cleared.

Yeſterday arrived in town from Baltimore, three waggons, ſuppoſed to contain money, and the effects of the miniſter of France. The carriages were guarded by a party of the Baltimore Volunteer Dragoons.

Married, on Thurſday laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Uſtick, Mr. Stephen Page to Miſs Maria Henderſon. Alſo, Mr. Frederic Wing, to Miſs Agnes Page, all of this city.

Died, on Wedneſday laſt, Mrs. Sarah Sellers, conſort of Mr. William Sellers, Printer, of this city.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Adriana, Robertſon, St. Sebaſtian, 42 days
Richmond, Lee, Bourdeaux, 63
Edward, Crandan, Ruſſia, 161
Apollo, Fitzpatrick, Amſterdam, 90
Andromache, Moore, Liverpool, 88
Brig Hannah, Batton, do. 70
Iſabella and Ann, Hampton, N. York, 8
Neptune, Nickells, Alexandria, 12
Molly, Mercer, Oporto, 70
Schr. Induſtry, Wallington, Port au Prince, 21
Neptune, Corry, St. Marc, 20
Sloop Sally, Edger, Bermudas, 33
Dolphin, Shanklin, Jamaica
Nancy, Denicke, New-York, 28
Farmer, Arnold, do. 4
Hetty, Wallace, do. 4
Cynthia, Watſon, do. 8
Salem, Elkins, do. 8

Moſt of theſe veſſels lay below a week or two.

The ſhip Fame, Capt. Sims, of Philadelphia, has arrived at New-York, from the Eaſt-Indies, after a long voyage of two years and ſix months. She is very richly laden.

Captain Corry, of the Neptune, in 20 days from St. Marc, informs, that the ſhip Hannibal, of Philadelphia, had been carried into that port by a Britiſh cruiſer, having been taken on her paſſage from Amſterdam.

The ſhip Sally, Capt. Wickes, of Philadelphia, was loading for Hamburg.

The brig Pomona, Capt. King, of Philadelphia, was carried into the Mole by a privateer.

Capt. Moore, of the Andromache, ſpoke the following veſſels on his paſſage from Liverpool. *Nov.* 17, the ſhip Mary, Capt. Gardner, from Virginia to Cork, in latitude 49, 54, long. 15. On the 24th, in lat. 47, 21, long. 25, the brig Active, Capt. M'Kever, from Philadelphia to Amſterdam, out 14 days. And, on the 29th *Dec.* in lat. 43, long. 52, the ſhip Volunteer, Capt. Johnſton, from Virginia to Falmouth.

There lay at Liverpool, Nov. 8,
Ship Lydia, Drummond, for New-York
Roſanna, Clark do
York, Norton do
Rebecca, ——— do
Fortitude, of Charleſton, for Boſton
Eagle, Wilſon for Charleſton

The ſnow Venus, of Norfolk, failed on the 8th: The brig Fanny and Betſey, and ſchooner Sally, for Virginia, were to have failed on the 9th, with the brig Eliza for New-York.

Liſt of American Veſſels at Bermuda, January 16, communicated by Capt. Edger, of the ſloop Sally.

Brig Suky, Earle of Charleſton
Bedford, Chipman, Boſton
a brig belonging to Rocky Hill
Sch. Willing Maid, Wallace, N. Haven
Barbara, White, Baltimore
Friendſhip, Story, Philadelphia
Swallow, Kinſman, Newbury P.
——, Ryan, ———
Sloop Polly, Smith, Philadelphia
Sally, Heſs, ditto

Two Raguſan veſſels, a ſhip and brig, were alſo at Bermuda.

The ſhip Eliza, of Baltimore, lay at Bourdeaux the 9th December.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL

Of 1000 Barrels burthen.

Enquire of

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 24, 1794. dtf

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, produce to them ſuch a plan and elevation of a Banking Houſe, as ſhall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handſome front is deſired: The whole building is to be ſubſtantial and commodious with as much ſpace around it, as the ſize of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets in Philadelphia; and its dimenſions are 110 feet on Third-ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

eop 3w.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced:—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. d&t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Sangnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,

By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16. Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

A Work, to be entitled,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be compleated.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different bookfellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw tf

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City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N. B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. 6tf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

JAMAICA, *ss.*

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practised in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

*** The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.

☞ *Proposals having been published last autumn, for continuing the Gazette of the United States as an half weekly paper, in conjunction with a daily paper, frequent applications (postage unpaid) are made by persons at a distance for the former—but as the terms proposed on that occasion were not complied with, the plan of an half weekly paper is relinquished.*

☞ *As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fount of Long Primer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the fount weighs about 250lb.*

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.